



THE
Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

Edinburgh, Thursday October 18, 1722.

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled.

Die Veneris 12 Octobris, 1722.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, humbly return your Majesty the Thanks of this House for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament the dangerous Designs formed, and still carrying on, against your Majesty's most sacred Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

We cannot sufficiently express our Detestation and Abhorrence thereof, or our just Indignation against all such as have, by any Means whatsoever, traitorously endeavoured to alienate the Affections of your Majesty's good Subjects, or, by maliciously fomenting any of their late Discontents, however occasioned, to raise them to a Spirit of Rebellion.

We think our selves in Duty bound, on this Occasion to declare our very great Satisfaction in the wise Measures taken by your Majesty, which, by the Blessing of God, have hitherto disappointed the transposable Projects of all your Enemies, and happily preserved the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom.

'Tis true, the Enemies of our Peace have procured a foreign Force to invade us, and, by such Assistance, a Rebellion to have been raised in the Heart of your Kingdom, though we assure our selves so desperate an Attempt must have ended in their own Destruction, it is not yet to be doubted, but that the City of London, whose Wealth and Influence have been so constantly employed in opposing Popery and Arbitrary Power, would have felt the utmost Efforts of their Fury, and the Kingdom been made a Scene of Bloodshed and Confusion.

Such of your Majesty's good Subjects, as may have been unwarily misled at so critical a Juncture, must now plainly discern the Difference between these great Calamities, from which, by the Blessing of God, they have been hitherto preserved, and the imaginary Dangers with which they have been industriously amused.

We cannot but acknowledge, with most grateful Hearts, the inestimable Blessings we have enjoyed under your Majesty's Government during the whole Course of your Reign; and return your Majesty our most unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Declaration, on which we entirely depend, that your Majesty will steadfastly adhere to our Constitution in Church and State, and continue to make the Law of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all your Actions. And we humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our most unshaken Fidelity, and that we will, to the utmost of our Power, on all Occasions, stand by and assist your Majesty against all your Enemies whatsoever, both at Home and Abroad, in Maintenance of your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. So seasonable a Mark of your Zeal and Affection, will be of the greatest Service at this critical Juncture, and lay me under the strictest Obligation to use the Confidence you repose in me to no other Ends, than the Preservation of the publick Tranquillity, and of the Rights and Liberties of my People.

From

From the St. James's Evening Post.

Hague, October 8. The King of Portugal having promised the Pope to send 4 or 5 Men of War to help to cover the Coast of Italy, in case the Turkish Fleet should return in the Spring. The Count de Tarrocon has presented a Memorial to the States General, to desire three Ships ready equip'd on the same Conditions which were stipulated some Years ago with his Portuguese Majesty. Mr. Manning, late Envoy of the King of Great Britain to the Swiss Cantons, passed some Days here before he embarked for England.

Paris, October 14. His Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, who designs an Entertainment for the whole Court, has caused Toys to the Value of 5000 Crowns to be bought, which will be given gratis to such Noblemen and Ladies, who shall play and happen to win them. The Pope's Nuncio had his Publick Audience the 11th at Versailles. 'Tis said a Camp will be formed next Year near St. Germans in Laye, of 12 or 14000 Men, to instruct his Majesty in the several Evolutions of an Army. The 16 his Majesty will be present at the Opera, and the 17th he will set out for Rheims. In the mean time 2 Regiments of Dragoons have received Orders to patrol in the Woods and to guard several Posts on the Road for the greater security of his Majesty and his Train.

London, October 11. Letters from Philadelphia of 16th of August last, say that a Boy of 12 Years of Age had been executed there for wilfully setting his Master's House on Fire, whereby 3 Children were burnt, and all the Goods.

We hear that last Saturday the Right Honourable the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. de la Faye went to the Tower, to whom 'tis said Counsellor Lear made an ample Discovery; but as he still continues in Irons, that Report is not credited.

On Tuesday Night Mr. Plunket, who is also in Irons, was again examined by a Committee of Council at the Cockpit, and remanded back to Prison. Some are pleased to say, That the Prisoner has declared that he was to have assassinated his sacred Majesty; but what Foundation there is for this Report, Time must discover.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Baily, when the Earl of Orrery, and the Lord North and Grey entred their Prayer, by their Council Serjeant Darnel, and upon hearing both Sides, the Court being divided in their Opinion, resolved to have the Case argued as to the Points of Law before the 12 Judges.

Mr. Stewart the Attorney who was taken up on Suspicion of being an Accomplice with Mr. Lear, is admitted to Bail.

From the Whitehall Evening Post.

Conso in nova Scotia, August 2. His Excellency the Governour, having received certain Intelligences that the Indians were in Arms, and surprized and taken a great many Vessels belonging to New England in the Harbours of his Government, and cruising with some of them, assisted by the English Prisoners, whom they compelled to be Mariners, and had given out, that their Intention was with their whole Force to attack this Place; he assembled all the Masters of Ships and Shoremen, and proposed to them the fitting out two armed Sloops to protect their Fishery, and recover the Vessels and Captives; which being readily agreed to, his Excellency immediately ordered his Drums to beat for Volunteers, and in half an Hours time got 40 jolly Fellows, and then pitched upon two of the fittest Sloops for the Service, put a Detachment of the Garrison with

an Officer into both, and Arms and Ammunition for the Volunteers, and appointed Capt. Elliot and Capt. Robinson (two Masters of Ships who voluntarily offered their Service) to command them. All this was done in half a Daystime, and they sailed the Day following; but Capt. Elliot out sailing the other, he stretched along the Coast for two Days in a Fog; when being opposite to a Harbour called Weopague, and it happening to clear a little, he discovered some Vessels within, which he concluding to be what he looked for, bore down upon them, with his Men all close, till coming pretty near; the Indians, who had taken Post in one of the Vessels, being 39 in Number, called to the English, Dogs strike and come to them for they were taken; Capt. Elliot made Answer, that he was coming, and calling all Hands up, gave a Huzza, and clapped them on Board, first firing 2 small Guns, one into the Wiggwams among the Squanes, and the other into the Vessels. The Indians made an unexpected Resistance for half an Hour on which time Capt. Elliot received five Shots, till Mr. Broadstreet, who commanded the Soldiers, entred with Grenadoes, and the Volunteers following, most of the Indians jumped over board, and were shot in the Water, and those who ran down into the hold were tore to pieces with the Grenadoes; five only got on Shore, and scrambled into the Woods, but all of them wounded, One of our Men was shot dead, and several much hurt, particularly the Corporal of the Troops, who had five Swan shot into him; Capt. Elliot being very ill of his Wounds, was obliged to return. Capt. Robinson not being all this Time come up. He has brought into this Harbour 7 retaken Vessels, about 15 Captains, all belonging to New England, and 600 Quintal of Fish, with the Heads of two Indian Chiefs. His Excellency has ordered the same Sloop to sail out again to join Capt. Robinson, the Men being all hearty and forward; and hope to recover all the Vessels and Captives, and to clear the Coast of these barbarous Wretches this Summer. They had murdered the entire Crews of two of the Vessels the Day before they were attacked, and the rest were reserved to sail the Vessels, in which they intended to transport their Booty to Cape Breton.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the Eleventh Day of October, 1722,

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I AM concerned to find my self obliged, at the Opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, that a dangerous Conspiracy has been for some Time formed, and is still carrying on, against my Person and Government, in Favours of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have received from my Ministers Abroad, and the Intelligences I have had from the Powers in Alliance with me, and indeed from most Parts of Europe, have given me most ample and concurrent Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have by their Emisaries made the strongest Instances for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were Disappointed in their Expectations; However confiding in their Numbers, and not discouraged by their former ill Success, they resolved once more, upon their own Strength, to attempt the Subversion of my Government.

To this End they provided considerable Sums of Money, engaged great Numbers of Officers from Abroad, secured large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves in such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discovered, we should, without doubt, be fore now, have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London involved in Blood and Confusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their traitorous Projects; the Troops have been encamped all this Summer; Six Regiments (though very Necessary for the

the Security of that Kingdom) have been brought over from Ireland; the States General have given me Assurances, that they would keep a considerable Body of Forces in a Readiness to embark on the first Notice of their being wanted here, which was all I desired of them, being determined not to put my People to any more Expence, than what was absolutely Necessary for their Peace and Security.

Some of the Conspirators have been taken up and secured, and Endeavours are used for the Apprehending others.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having thus in General laid before you the State of the present Conspiracy, I must leave to your Consideration what is Proper and Necessary to be done for the Quiet and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but believe the Hopes and Expectations of our Enemies are very ill grounded, in Flattering themselves, that the late Discontents occasioned by Private Losses and Misfortunes, however, industriously and maliciously lomented, are turned into Disaffection and a Spirit of Rebellion.

Had I, since my Accession to the Throne, ever attempted any Innovation in our established Religion; had I in any one Instance invaded the Liberty or Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and to draw them into Measures, that can end in nothing but their own Destruction.

But to hope to persuade a Free People, in full Enjoyment of all that is Dear and Valuable to them, to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery; and to sacrifice at once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure, as have been spent in Defence of our present Establishment, seems an Insatiation not to be accounted for. But however Vain and Unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect, as to create Uneasiness and Diffidence in the Minds of my People; which our Enemies labour to improve to their own Advantage. By forming Plots they depreciate all Property that is vested in the Publick Funds, and then complain of the low State of Credit: They make an Increase of the National Expences Necessary, and then Clamour at the Burthen of Taxes, and endeavour to impute to my Government as Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities, which they alone Create and Occasion.

I wish for nothing more, than to see the Publick Expences lessened, and the great National Debt put in a Method of being gradually reduced and discharged, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith: And a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for, than the State of profound Peace, which we now Enjoy with all our Neighbours. But Publick Credit will always languish under daily Alarms and Apprehensions of Publick Danger: And as the Enemies of our Peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischief upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal, and vigorous Resolutions of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have ordered the Accounts to be made up, and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and I have been particularly careful not to direct any Expence to be made greater, or sooner than was of absolute Necessity.

I have likewise ordered Estimates to be prepared, and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing; and I hope the further Provisions, which the reasonable Practices of our Enemies have made Necessary for our common Safety, may be ordered with such Frugality, as very little exceed the Supplies of the last Year.

My

(363)
My Lords and Gentlemen,

I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should upon this Occasion exert themselves with a more than Ordinary Zeal and Vigour. An entire Union among all that wish well to the present Establishment, is now become absolutely Necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantage from your Differences and Dissentions. Let it be known that the Spirit of Popery, which breaths nothing but Confusion to the Civil and Religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom, however abandoned some Few may be, in Despite of all Obligations Divine and Human, has not so far possessed my People, as to make them Ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see that the general Disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to foreign Powers to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domestick Enemies to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare call upon you to defend your selves, I shall wholly rely upon the Divine Protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my People, which I shall endeavour to preserve by steadily adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, and continuing to make the Laws of the Realm the Rule and Measure of all my Actions.

WYE's Letter verbatim, October 11, 1722.

TIS wrote from Muscovy, That the Czar's Expedition on the other Side of the Caspian Sea goes on with great Success; That the Sophi of Persia has already acknowledged his new Title, whose Army has a firm Footing in Georgia, and has obliged the Tartars to retire: Which Progress the Turks do by no means like; and 'tis apprehended, this War will not be suddenly ended, the Czar having sent for more Troops, and also for Pr. Menzikoff.

Yesterday both Houses of Convocation met at St. Paul's, when the Reverend Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester, preached a Latin Sermon before them. The Lower House afterwards chose the Reverend Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, to be their Prolocutor, and adjourned themselves to the 26th Instant.

The Speech is now revived which was made about 30 Years ago to the Upper House of Convocation, by Dr. Smalridge, upon the Presentment of Dr. Atterbury, now Bishop of Rochester, as Prolocutor: In which Speech are the following Passages; viz.

"Many Persons who wanted neither Honesty nor Foresight, thought that the Intermission of Convocations would at one Time or other prove of the greatest Disadvantage to the Church: They were under great Apprehensions, that what they knew was begun by the best of Princes, and with the best Advice, might by a worse Prince, who had worse Designs, be turned to the Destruction of the Church. The Authority of Synods had formerly given a proper and present Antidote against the poisonous Doctrines that are daily vented. All good Men implore this Assistance, without which we must utterly despair of preserving and defending Religion amongst us.

Such was the State of Affairs when this very learned Person (Dr. Atterbury) thought it proper to place the Rights, Powers and Privileges of an English Convocation in a true Light, and to strengthen them with all the Force they could receive from Laws and Customs.

Last Saturday-night it was resolved in the House of Peers, That the Bill for Suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act should commence from the 10th Instant, and continue in Force till the 24th of October, 1723, Content, 68, not Content, 24. A Protest was entered against it by the Abp. of York, Bp. of Chester: Lords Anglesey, Bathurst, Ashburnham, Masham, Bingley, Strafford, Scarisdale, Litchfield, Osborn, Trevor, Gower, Guilford, Hay, Craven, Ailesford, Cowper and Uxbridge:

1. Because the *Habeas Corpus* Act is admitted on all Hands, to be the great Bulwark of the Liberty of the Subject; and therefore, altho in Cases of actual Rebellion and intended Invasion, that Act has been at times before suspended, yet it was done sparingly and by degrees; and the utmost Term for which it has hitherto been suspended at any one Time, has been the Term of 6 Months. Which Consideration puts us under a very melancholly Apprehension for the very being and Effect of that excellent Law, since the present Suspension thereof for the Term of One Year and more, will be fully as good an Authority, in point of Precedency, for suspending it, on another Occasion, for the Term of 3 Years, as any former Precedent is now for the present Suspension during one Year and more.

There

There are 134 Petitions complaining of undue Elections from 101 Places. 'Tis said Mr. Gibbon will be chosen Chairman of the Committee of Elections, in the Room of Mr. Hampden; and that a considerable Sum of Money will be levied by Act of Parliament, upon Papists and Non-jurors. Mean time its assur'd, that the Marquis of Powis, Earl of Stafford, and the Lord Langdale, will renounce the Popish Religion, and embrace that of the Church of England, and in a few Days will be sworn into the House of Peers, as the Lord Walgrave was the last Year. The Commons this Day proceeded further in the Business of swearing their Members; and the Lords this Afternoon at 2 went with their Address to the King at St. James's. Yesterday the Earl of Clarendon, and others of Distinction went to the Tower, to visit some of the State Prisoners. Thursday Evening Mr. Rich. Buttler, a non-juring Clergyman, was seiz'd in the Spring Garden, and committed to the Gate-house, by Mr. de La Faye. Letters from Hamburg of the 16 Instant say, That the News of arresting Secretary Turninger in Tirol is not confirm'd.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THERE is presently to be sold the Room and Tenantry of *Hiltoun*, in the Shire of *Clackmanan*, and Parish of *Alloa*, consisting of One hundred and Twelve Acres of Arable Ground, lying contiguous, and bounded on the *South* by the King's High-way, between these Towns, and almost at equal Distance from both, lately set in Tack for Thirteen Years, capable of very great Improvement. There is a beautiful Seat, for Building a House upon it, overlooking the River of *Forth*, and the Policy about *Alloa*.

Inquire about the Conditions at *Robert Rollo*, Sheriff Clerk of *Clackmanan*.

There is also a fine Lodging at the Cross of *Alloa*, to be set or sold at *Martmas* next, with all manner of Conveniencies for keeping a Publick House for a Merchant, for carrying on Business that way, of any Kind. As also another large Lodging which will be fit for several little Manufacturies which are wanting in that Place.

There are two little Inclosures for grasing of Milk Cows, to be set or sold with the Lodgings, and a great many Acres of Ground lying in the *Burges Croft* of *Alloa*, and Parts adjacent to be set or sold separately. Inquire as above.

There are several Tenantries in *Sheardale* in the Paroch of *Dollar* and Shire of *Clackmanan* to be set in Tack, feued or sold separately. Inquire as above.

¶ A Parcel of valuable Books contained in a Catalogue in divers Languages and Faculties, viz. Divinity, Law, Medicine, History, Philosophy, Mathematicks, Geography, Agriculture, Architecture, Geometry, Navigation, the Criticks both Ancient and Modern, several Grammatical Treatises, particularly for acquiring the Oriental Languages, being the Library of Dr. JOHN WATSON of *Twin*, lately deceased, the greatest Part whereof were brought home by the Deceased Dr. WATSON his Brother, after he had travelled over all *Africa*, *Barbary*, *Egypt* and *Palestine*, (who, besides these, brought many valuable *Arabian* MSS. for which the University of Oxford offered a great Sum, but are not to be exposed) with a great many Pamphlets, to be sold by Way of Auction, on *Tuesday* the 23d. Day of *October*, at his Lodging in *Dundas*. The Time of Sale is from 10 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 2 to 6 at Night. The Books may be seen Three Days before the Auction. Catalogues are to be had at Mr. DAVID WATSON one of the Clerks in the Bill Chamber, his House in *Kinloch's Close*, immediately below the Head of *Niddrey's Wynd*.

E D I N B U R G H:

Printed for Mr. William Rolland by William Adams Junr.